

COX RINGS OF RATIONAL SURFACES AND FLAG VARIETIES OF *ADE*-TYPES

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ABSTRACT. The Cox rings of del Pezzo surfaces are closely related to the Lie groups E_n . In this paper, we generalize the definition of Cox rings to G -surfaces defined by us earlier, where the Lie groups $G = A_n, D_n$ or E_n . We show that the Cox ring of a G -surface S is closely related to an irreducible representation V of G , and is generated by degree one elements. The Proj of the Cox ring of S is a sub-variety of the orbit of the highest weight vector in V , and both are closed sub-varieties of $\mathbb{P}(V)$ defined by quadratic equations. The GIT quotient of the Spec of such a Cox ring by a natural torus action is considered.

1. INTRODUCTION

This is a continuation of our studies in which flat G -bundles over an elliptic curve are related to rational surfaces S of type G , where G is a Lie group of simply laced type in [11] and non-simply laced type in [12]. The affine E_n case is considered in [13]. These studies generalize a classical result of Looijenga ([16], [17]), Friedman-Morgan-Witten ([6]), Donagi ([5]) and so on, about the case of $G = E_n$ and del Pezzo surfaces.

For instance, an E_n -surface S is simply a blowup of a *del Pezzo* surface X_n of degree $9 - n$ at a general point, where X_n is a blowup of \mathbb{P}^2 at n points in general position. The del pezzo surface X_n is well-known to be closely linked to E_n ([3], [18]). For example, the orthogonal complement of the canonical class K_{X_n} in $H^2(X_n, \mathbb{Z})$, equipped with the natural intersection product, is the root lattice of E_n ([3], [18]), where we extend the exceptional E_n -series to $0 \leq n \leq 8$ by setting $E_0 = 0, E_1 = \mathbb{C}, E_2 = A_1 \times \mathbb{C}, E_3 = A_2 \times A_1, E_4 = A_4$, and $E_5 = D_5$. Recall that for the del Pezzo surface X_n , a curve l is called a *line* if $l^2 = l \cdot K_{X_n} = -1$ (which is really of degree 1 under the anti-canonical morphism for $n \leq 7$). In [11], we use these root lattices and lines to construct an adjoint principal E_n -bundle \mathcal{E}_n over X_n and its representation bundle (that is, an associated principal E_n -bundle) \mathcal{L}_{E_n} over X_n (corresponding to the left-end node in the Dynkin diagram, see Figure 1).

In Section 2.1, we describe a D_n -surface (resp. an A_n -surface) S as a rational surface with a fixed ruling $S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ (resp. a fixed birational morphism $S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$). Note that the description of A_n -surfaces is slightly different from the description in [11], where it is more indirect. Here we use a more direct description to obtain the same root lattice. The results about A_n -surfaces cited from [11] are all about lattice structures and hence keep true. Similar to the E_n -surface case, there is an adjoint principal D_n -bundle \mathcal{D}_n (resp. an adjoint principal A_n -bundle \mathcal{A}_n) over a D_n -surface (resp. an A_n -surface) and an associated bundle \mathcal{L}_{D_n} (resp. \mathcal{L}_{A_n})

determined by the lines on this surface. For simplicity, we also use \mathcal{L}_G to denote the bundle \mathcal{L}_{E_n} , \mathcal{L}_{D_n} or \mathcal{L}_{A_n} , in the context.

Moreover, both the vector space $V = H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_G)$ and any fiber of the bundle \mathcal{L}_G are representations of G . The vector space V , or a subspace of it (denoted still by V), is just the corresponding fundamental representation of G determined by the left-end node $\alpha_L = \alpha_n$. Thus we have $G/P \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$, where P is the maximal parabolic subgroup of G associated with α_n .

In the classical $G = E_n$ case, the representations and the flag varieties G/P are related to the *Cox rings* of the del Pezzo surfaces X_n .

The notion of Cox rings is introduced by D. Cox in [2] and formulated by Hu-Keel in [7]. Let X be an algebraic variety. Assume that the Picard group $\text{Pic}(X)$ is freely generated by the classes of divisors D_0, D_1, \dots, D_r . Then the *total homogeneous coordinate ring*, or the *Cox ring* of X with respect to this basis is given by

$$\text{Cox}(X) := \bigoplus_{(m_0, \dots, m_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^{r+1}} H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(m_0 D_0 + \dots + m_r D_r)),$$

with multiplication induced by the multiplication of functions in the function field of X . Different choices of bases yield (non-canonically) isomorphic Cox rings.

The Cox ring of X is naturally graded by $\text{Pic}(X)$. Moreover, in the two-dimensional case, it is also graded by $\deg(D) := (-K_X)D$, where $-K_X$ is the anti-canonical class of X .

In [2], it is shown that for a toric variety X , $\text{Cox}(X)$ is a polynomial ring with generators t_E , where E runs over the irreducible components of the boundary $X \setminus U$ and U is the open torus orbit. For a smooth del Pezzo surface X_n of degree at most 6, $\text{Cox}(X_n)$ is finitely generated by sections of degree one elements (which are sections of -1 curves for $n \leq 7$; and in the X_8 case, sections of -1 curves and two linearly independent sections of $-K_{X_8}$), and these generators satisfy a collection of quadratic relations (see [1], [4], [10], [21] etc). Thus in particular, a smooth del Pezzo surface is a Mori Dream Space in the sense of Hu-Keel ([7]), and as a result, the GIT quotient of $\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(X_n))$ by the action of the Néron-Severi torus T_{NS} of X_n is isomorphic to X_n ([7]).

The Cox rings of del Pezzo surfaces are closely related to universal torsors and homogeneous varieties (see for example [4], [8], [19], [20] etc). For the Lie group $G = E_n$ with $4 \leq n \leq 8$, it is shown that there are the following two successive embeddings

$$\text{Proj}(\text{Cox}(X_n)) \hookrightarrow G/P \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V),$$

where V is the fundamental representation associated with the left-end node α_L in the Dynkin diagrams (see Figure 1,2,3), and the *Proj* is considered with respect to the anti-canonical grading.

Motivated from above, we want to give a geometric description of above results in terms of the representation bundle \mathcal{L}_G and also generalize these results to all *ADE* cases. In this paper, we show how the Lie groups, the representations and the flag varieties are tied together with the rational surfaces.

For this, let S be a *G-surface* (Definition 3) with G a simple Lie group of simply laced type. Let \mathcal{L}_G be the fundamental representation bundle over S determined by *lines*. Let \mathcal{W} be the fundamental representation bundles determined by *rulings*

(see Section 2.2). Let $\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G$ be the second symmetric power of \mathcal{L}_G . Let P be the maximal parabolic subgroup of G associated with \mathcal{L}_G .

Our main results are the following:

Theorem 1. (Theorem 9) *Let S , G , \mathcal{L}_G and \mathcal{W} be as above. There is a canonical fiberwise quadratic form \mathcal{Q} on \mathcal{L}_G ,*

$$\mathcal{Q} : \mathcal{L}_G \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{W},$$

such that $\ker(\mathcal{Q}) \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}_G)$ is a fiber bundle over S with fiber being the homogeneous variety G/P , where $\ker(\mathcal{Q})$ is the subscheme of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}_G)$ defined by $x \in \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}_G)$, such that $\mathcal{Q}(x) = 0$.

Moreover, by taking global sections, we realize G/P as a subvariety of $\mathbb{P}(H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_G))$ cut out by quadratic equations, for $G \neq E_8$. For $G = E_8$, we should replace $H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_G)$ by a subspace V of dimension 248.

We have a uniform definition for an ADE -surface in [11] (see also Section 2). Using this definition, we can give a uniform definition of the Cox ring of a G -surface S (Definition 11), where G is the ADE Lie group. For $G = E_n$, it turns out that the Cox ring of an E_n -surface S is the same as the Cox ring of a del Pezzo surface X_n of degree $9 - n$. Let $\text{Cox}(S, G)$ be the Cox ring of a G -surface S . Let $T_G \subseteq P$ be the maximal subtorus of G , and $T_{S,G}$ be the torus defined in Section 3.3.

Theorem 2. (Theorem 14, 15, 16 and Proposition 18, 19)

- (1) *The Cox ring of an ADE -surface S is generated by degree 1 elements, and the ideal of relations between the degree 1 generators is generated by quadrics.*
- (2) *We have $\mathbb{C}^* \times T_G$ -equivariant embeddings:*

$$\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(S, G)) \hookrightarrow C(G/P) \hookrightarrow H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_G).$$

Taking the Proj, we have T_G -equivariant embeddings:

$$\text{Proj}(\text{Cox}(S, G)) \hookrightarrow G/P \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_G)).$$

Both of the first two spaces are embedded into the last space as sub-varieties defined by quadratic equations.

- (3) *The GIT quotient of $\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(S, G))$ by the action of the torus $T_{S,G}$ is respectively X_n for $G = E_n$, \mathbb{P}^1 for $G = D_n$, and a point for $G = A_n$.*

Thus, we have a uniform description for Cox rings of ADE -surfaces and their relations to configurations of curves, representation theory and flag varieties, as is the purpose of this paper.

Note that in the E_6 and E_7 cases, the proof of the embedding $\text{Proj}(\text{Cox}(S, G)) \hookrightarrow G/P$ was achieved by Derenthal in [4] with the help of a computer program. Trying to simplify this proof is also a very interesting question. For $G = E_8$, the embedding was proved by Serganova and Skorobogatov ([20]). These results about E_n ($4 \leq n \leq 8$) answer a conjecture of Batyrev and Popov ([1]). Here we just cite their results without new proofs.

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2. ADE-SURFACES AND ASSOCIATED PRINCIPAL G -BUNDLES

Let $G = A_n, D_n$, or E_n be a complex (semi-)simple Lie groups. In this section, we first briefly recall the definitions and constructions of G -surfaces and associated principal G -bundles from [11]. After that, we study the quadratic forms defined fiberwise over these associated principal G -bundles.

2.1. ADE-surfaces. The definition of ADE-surfaces is motivated from the classical del Pezzo surfaces ([11]). According to the results of [18] and [11], over a del Pezzo surface X_n ($0 \leq n \leq 8$) of degree $9 - n$, there is a root lattice structure of the Lie group E_n , and the lines and the rulings in X_n can be related to the fundamental representations associated with the endpoints of the Dynkin diagram, via a natural way. Inspired by these, we can consider general G -surfaces, where $G = A_n, D_n$, or E_n .

When the simply laced Lie group G is simple, that is, $G = E_n$ for $4 \leq n \leq 8$, A_n for $n \geq 1$, or D_n for $n \geq 3$, we gave a uniform definition of ADE-surfaces in [11], using the pair (S, C) . It turns out that when $G = E_n$, after blowing down an exceptional curve, we obtain the classical del Pezzo surfaces X_n .

Notations. Let h be the (divisor, the same below) class of a line in \mathbb{P}^2 . Fix a ruled surface structure of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ or \mathbb{F}_1 over \mathbb{P}^1 , and let f, s be the classes of a fiber and a section in the natural projection from $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ or \mathbb{F}_1 to \mathbb{P}^1 . If S is a blowup of one of these surfaces, then we use the same notations to denote the pullback class of h, f, s , and use l_i to denote the exceptional class corresponding to the blowup at a point x_i . Let K_S be the canonical class of S . Since for S the Picard group and the divisor class group are isomorphic, we use $\text{Pic}(S)$ to denote the divisor class group of S . The Picard group $\text{Pic}(S)$ is generated by h, l_1, \dots, l_n or by f, s, l_1, \dots, l_n respectively.

Definition 3. Let (S, C) be a pair consisting of a smooth rational surface S and a smooth rational curve $C \subset S$ with $C^2 \neq 4$. The pair (S, C) is called an ADE-surface, or a G -surface for the Lie group $G = A_n, D_n$ or E_n if it satisfies the following two conditions:

- (i) any rational curve on S has a self-intersection number at least -1 ;
- (ii) the sub-lattice $\langle K_S, C \rangle^\perp$ of $\text{Pic}(S)$ is an irreducible root lattice of rank equal to $r - 2$, where r is the rank of $\text{Pic}(S)$.

The following proposition shows that such surfaces can be classified into three types, and the curve C in fact sits in the negative part of the Mori cone.

Proposition 4. ([11], Proposition 2.6) Let (S, C) be an ADE-surface. Let $n = \text{rank}(\text{Pic}(S)) - 2$. Then $C^2 \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$ and

- (i) when $C^2 = -1$, $\langle K_S, C \rangle^\perp$ is of E_n -type, where $4 \leq n \leq 8$;
- (ii) when $C^2 = 0$, $\langle K_S, C \rangle^\perp$ is of D_n -type, where $n \geq 3$;
- (iii) when $C^2 = 1$, $\langle K_S, C \rangle^\perp$ is of A_n -type.

In the following corollary, n points on \mathbb{P}^2 or $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ or \mathbb{F}_1 are said to be in general position, if the surface obtained by blowing up these points contains no irreducible rational curves with self-intersection number less than or equal to -2 .

Corollary 5. Let (S, C) be an ADE-surface.

- (i) In the E_n case, blowing down the (-1) curve C of S , we obtain a del Pezzo surface X_n of degree $9 - n$.

(ii) In the D_n case, S is just a blowup of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ or \mathbb{F}_1 at n points in general position with C as the natural ruling.

(iii) In the A_n case, the linear system $|C|$ defines a birational map $\varphi_{|C|} : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$. Therefore S is just the blowup of \mathbb{P}^2 at $n+1$ points in general position, and C is a smooth curve which represents the class determined by lines in \mathbb{P}^2 .

Corollary 6. *Let (S, C) be an ADE-surface, and G be the corresponding simple Lie group. The lattice $\text{Pic}(S)/(\mathbb{Z}C + \mathbb{Z}K_S)$ is the corresponding weight lattice. Hence its dual $\text{Hom}(\text{Pic}(S)/(\mathbb{Z}C + \mathbb{Z}K_S), \mathbb{C}^*)$ is a maximal torus of G .*

Proof. The intersection pairing

$$\langle C, K_S \rangle^\perp \times \text{Pic}(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

induces a perfect non-degenerate pairing

$$\langle C, K_S \rangle^\perp \times \text{Pic}(S)/(\mathbb{Z}C + \mathbb{Z}K_S) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}.$$

Since $\langle C, K_S \rangle^\perp$ is the (simply laced) root lattice of G , $\text{Pic}(S)/(\mathbb{Z}C + \mathbb{Z}K_S)$ is the weight lattice of G . And the last statement follows since G is simply connected. \square

For convenience, we draw the Dynkin diagrams of the root lattices $\langle K_S, C \rangle^\perp$ for the given ADE-surfaces (S, C) as Figures 1-3.

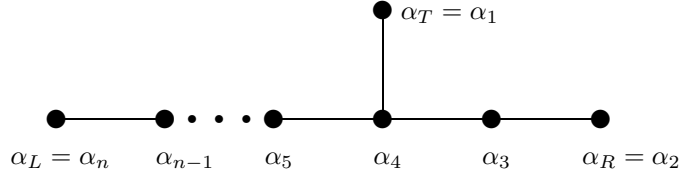


Figure 1. The root system $E_n: \alpha_1 = -h + l_1 + l_2 + l_3, \alpha_i = l_i - l_{i-1}, 2 \leq i \leq n$

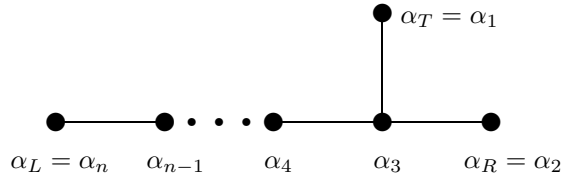


Figure 2. The root system $D_n: \alpha_1 = -f + l_1, \alpha_i = l_i - l_{i-1}, 2 \leq i \leq n$

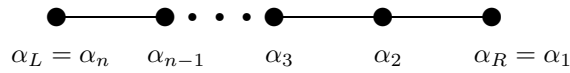


Figure 3. The root system $A_n: \alpha_i = l_{i+1} - l_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$

In these Dynkin diagrams, we specify three special nodes: the top node α_T , the right-end node α_R and the left-end node α_L , if any. These special nodes determine three fundamental representation bundles.

Definition 7. Let (S, C) be an ADE-surface.

- (1) A class $l \in \text{Pic}(S)$ is called a line if $l^2 = lK_S = -1$ and $lC = 0$.
- (2) A class $r \in \text{Pic}(S)$ is called a ruling if $r^2 = 0$, $rK_S = -2$ and $rC = 0$.
- (3) A section $s_D \in H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(D))$ is called of degree d , if $D(-K_S) = d$.

We denote the root system of the root lattice in Proposition 4 (respectively, the set of lines, the set of rulings) by $R(S, C)$ (respectively, $I(S, C)$, $J(S, C)$).

Note that there is a \mathbb{Z} -basis for $\text{Pic}(S)$, such that all these sets and the curve C can be written down concretely (see [11] for details). The adjoint principal G -bundle (where G is of rank n) is

$$\mathcal{G} := \mathcal{O}_S^{\oplus n} \bigoplus_{\alpha \in R(S, C)} \mathcal{O}_S(\alpha).$$

The fundamental representation bundles determined by α_L , denoted by \mathcal{L}_G , are the following (see [11] for details):

For $G = E_n$ with $3 \leq n \leq 7$,

$$\mathcal{L}_{E_n} := \bigoplus_{l \in I(S, C)} \mathcal{O}_S(l);$$

and for $G = E_8$,

$$\mathcal{L}_{E_8} := \mathcal{O}_S(-K_S)^{\oplus 8} \bigoplus_{l \in I(S, C)} \mathcal{O}_S(l) \cong \mathcal{E}_8 \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(-K_S).$$

For $G = D_n$ and A_n ,

$$\mathcal{L}_G := \bigoplus_{l \in I(S, C)} \mathcal{O}_S(l).$$

For $G = E_n$, $3 \leq n \leq 7$, the rulings in corresponding surfaces are used to construct the fundamental representation bundles \mathcal{R}_{E_n} determined by α_R (see [11] for details):

For $G = E_n$ with $3 \leq n \leq 6$,

$$\mathcal{R}_{E_n} := \bigoplus_{D \in J(S, C)} \mathcal{O}_S(D).$$

For $G = E_7$,

$$\mathcal{R}_{E_7} := \mathcal{O}_S(-K_S)^{\oplus 7} \bigoplus_{D \in J(S, C)} \mathcal{O}_S(D) \cong \mathcal{E}_7 \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(-K_S).$$

We summarize some facts from [11] about these representation bundles in the following lemma.

Lemma 8. For any irreducible representation V_λ of G with the highest weight λ , denote by $\Pi(\lambda)$ or $\Pi(V_\lambda)$ the set of all weights of V_λ .

- (i) For $G = A_{n-1}, D_n$, or E_n , the exceptional class l_n represents the highest weight associated with α_L . Therefore $\Pi(l_n) = I(S, C)$ for $G \neq E_8$; and $\Pi(l_8) = I(S, C) \cup \{-K_S\}$ for $G = E_8$.
- (ii) For $G = E_n$, the class $h - l_1$ represents the highest weight associated with α_R . Therefore $\Pi(h - l_1) = J(S, C)$ for $3 \leq n \leq 6$; $\Pi(h - l_1) = J(S, C) \cup \{-K_S\}$ for $n = 7$; and $J(S, C) \subsetneq \Pi(h - l_1)$ for $n = 8$.

Proof. (i) According to Figure 1, 2 and 3, by the definition of the pairing between weights and roots in Page 759 of [11], we see that $l_n(\alpha_L) = -l_n \cdot \alpha_L = 1$, while

$l_n(\alpha_i) = -l_n \cdot \alpha_i = 0$, if $\alpha_i \neq \alpha_L$. Thus l_n represents the highest weight associated with α_L .

For $G \neq E_8$, l_n is minuscule (that is, $W(G)$ acts on $\Pi(l_n)$ transitively), and by [11], $W(G)$ acts on $I(S, C)$ transitively. Therefore $\Pi(l_n) = I(S, C)$.

For $G = E_8$, $-K_S \in \Pi(l_8)$ because $-K_S = l_8 - (-3h + l_1 + \cdots + l_7 + 2l_8)$ and $-3h + l_1 + \cdots + l_7 + 2l_8$ is a positive root of E_8 . In fact, $-K_S$ is the zero weight in $\Pi(l_8)$ (that is, $W(E_8)$ acts on $-K_S$ trivially). Now l_n is quasi-minuscule (that is, $W(G)$ acts on non-zero weights of $\Pi(l_n)$ transitively), and by [18] or [11], $W(G)$ acts on $I(S, C)$ transitively. Therefore $\Pi(l_8) = I(S, C) \cup \{-K_S\}$.

(ii) The proof is similar. \square

2.2. Quadratic forms over associated bundles. Let V_λ be a fundamental representation of a semisimple Lie group G with the fundamental weight λ . Let $Sym^2 V_\lambda$ be the second symmetric product of V . Since 2λ is the highest weight in the weight set of $Sym^2 V_\lambda$, $V_{2\lambda}$ is a summand of the representation $Sym^2 V_\lambda$, where $V_{2\lambda}$ is the fundamental representation associated with the highest weight 2λ . Therefore there is another representation W such that $Sym^2 V_\lambda = W \oplus V_{2\lambda}$.

With the help of the program LiE ([15]), we list the decomposition of $Sym^2 V_\lambda$ for simply laced Lie group G with λ the fundamental weight associated with $\alpha_L = \alpha_n$ (see Figure 1, 2 and 3).

In the $G = E_n$ case, for $4 \leq n \leq 6$, W is a non-trivial irreducible G -module of the least dimension, which is a minuscule representation of G . If $r = 7$, then W is the adjoint representation, which is quasi-minuscule (that is, all the non-zero weights have multiplicity 1 and form one orbit of the Weyl group $W(E_7)$ of E_7). If $r = 8$, then $W = W_1 \oplus \mathbb{C}$, where W_1 is the irreducible representation associated with the node α_R (of dimension 3875), and \mathbb{C} is the trivial representation.

In the $G = D_n$ case, $W = \mathbb{C}$ is the trivial representation.

In the $G = A_n$ case, $W = \{0\}$, that is, $Sym^2 V_\lambda = V_{2\lambda}$.

Let P be the maximal parabolic subgroup of G corresponding to the fundamental representation V_λ . Then we have a homogeneous variety G/P . It is well-known that $G/P \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V_\lambda)$ is a subvariety defined by quadratic relations ([14]). A way to write explicitly the quadratic relations is the following. Let $C(G/P)$ be the affine cone over G/P . Let pr be the natural projection $Sym^2 V_\lambda \rightarrow W$, and $Ver : V_\lambda \rightarrow Sym^2 V_\lambda$ be the Veronese map $x \mapsto x^2$, then it is well known that $C(G/P)$ is the fibre $(pr \circ Ver)^{-1}(0)$ (as a scheme, see [1] Proposition 4.2 and references therein). Thus the homogeneous variety G/P is defined by the quadratic form:

$$Q : V_\lambda \rightarrow Sym^2 V_\lambda \rightarrow W.$$

In fact, we can show that the quadratic form could be globally defined over fundamental representation bundles:

$$\mathcal{Q} : \mathcal{L}_G \rightarrow Sym^2 \mathcal{L}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{W},$$

such that G/P is fiberwise defined by \mathcal{Q} .

Let \mathcal{L}_G be the fundamental representation bundle defined as in the end of Section 2.1 by lines on an ADE -surface S . That is, \mathcal{L}_G corresponds to the left-end node α_L (or equivalently, associated with the fundamental weight l_n corresponding to α_L for $G = A_{n-1}, D_n$ or E_n , by Lemma 8). For a quadratic form over a vector bundle \mathcal{L}_G , we denote $\mathcal{Q}^{-1}(0)$ the subscheme of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}_G)$ defined by $x \in \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}_G)$, such that $\mathcal{Q}(x) = 0$.

By Lemma 8,

$$\mathcal{L}_G = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \Pi(l_n) \subseteq \text{Pic}(S)} \mathcal{O}_S(\mu)^{\oplus k_\mu},$$

where the multiplicity $k_\mu = 8$ if $\mu = -K_S$ and $G = E_8$; otherwise, $k_\mu = 1$. Let $\Pi(\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G)$ be the set of weights of $\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G$ which is saturated (see Section 13.4 of [9]). Then

$$\Pi(\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G) = \{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \mid \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \Pi(l_n)\} \subseteq \text{Pic}(S),$$

and

$$\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \Pi(\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G) \subseteq \text{Pic}(S)} \mathcal{O}_S(\mu)^{\oplus m_\mu},$$

where m_μ is the multiplicity uniquely determined by μ and $\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G$. Since $2l_n$ occurs with multiplicity one, by the saturatedness, $\Pi(2l_n) \subseteq \Pi(\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G)$. Therefore $\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G$ contains a summand \mathcal{V}_{2l_n} which is an irreducible representation bundle associated with the highest weight $2l_n$. We write \mathcal{V}_{2l_n} as

$$\mathcal{V}_{2l_n} = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \Pi(\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G) \subseteq \text{Pic}(S)} \mathcal{O}_S(\mu)^{\oplus n_\mu},$$

where $n_\mu = 0$ if $\mu \notin \Pi(2l_n)$ and $1 \leq n_\mu \leq m_\mu$ if $\mu \in \Pi(2l_n)$.

The other summand \mathcal{W} of $\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G$ is automatically a representation bundle:

$$\mathcal{W} = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \Pi(\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G) \subseteq \text{Pic}(S)} \mathcal{O}_S(\mu)^{\oplus (m_\mu - n_\mu)}.$$

We are mainly interested in the representation bundle \mathcal{W} , which we discuss case by case according to $G = E_n, D_n$ or A_{n-1} .

(i) For $G = E_n$, $h - l_1 \in \Pi(\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G)$. By [15], \mathcal{W} contains a weight space with the weight $h - l_1$. Thus the set $J(S, C)$ of rulings on S are contained in the set $\Pi(\mathcal{W})$ of weights of \mathcal{W} . Therefore, as a vector bundle, \mathcal{W} contains $\bigoplus_{\mu \in J(S, C)} \mathcal{O}_S(\mu)$

as summands. By counting the rank of \mathcal{W} ([15]) and the number of the elements of $J(S, C)$, we find that for $4 \leq n \leq 7$,

$$\mathcal{W} = \bigoplus_{\mu \in J(S, C)} \mathcal{O}_S(\mu) = \mathcal{R}_{E_n}$$

is the irreducible representation bundle associated with α_R (Lemma 8).

Similarly, for $G = E_8$, by [15], \mathcal{W} is a direct sum of \mathcal{R}_{E_8} and a line bundle which is a trivial representation. Note that among the weights of $\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G$, only $-2K_S$ appears as a zero weight (Lemma 8). Thus the line bundle considered here is nothing but $\mathcal{O}_S(-2K_S)$. Therefore

$$\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{R}_{E_n} \bigoplus \mathcal{O}_S(-2K_S).$$

(ii) For $G = D_n$, $f \in \Pi(\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G)$. By [15], \mathcal{W} is a line bundle which is a trivial representation bundle. Note that the only zero weight of $\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G$ is f . Therefore $\mathcal{W} \cong \mathcal{O}_S(f)$.

(iii) For $G = A_{n-1}$, by a dimension counting, $\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G \cong \mathcal{V}_{2l_n}$. Therefore $\mathcal{W} = 0$. Thus we achieved the first statement of the following theorem.

Theorem 9. *The notations are as above.*

(1) We have a decomposition of representation bundles:

$$\mathrm{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G = \mathcal{W} \bigoplus \mathcal{V}_{2l_n}.$$

Here $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{R}_{E_n}$ for $G = E_n$ with $4 \leq n \leq 7$; $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{R}_{E_8} \bigoplus \mathcal{O}_S(-2K_S)$ for $G = E_8$; $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{O}_S(f)$ for $G = D_n$; and $\mathcal{W} = 0$ for $G = A_{n-1}$.

(2) The projection to the first summand defines a quadratic form on \mathcal{L}_G

$$\mathcal{Q} : \mathcal{L}_G \rightarrow \mathrm{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{W},$$

such that the homogeneous variety G/P is the fiber of the subscheme (considered as a scheme defined over S) $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}^{-1}(0)) \subseteq \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L}_G)$.

(3) By taking global sections, for $G \neq E_8$, we realize G/P as a subvariety of $\mathbb{P}(H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_G))$, cut out by quadratic equations. For $G = E_8$, we replace $H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_G)$ by a subspace V of dimension 248, where $V = \mathbb{C}\langle s_K \rangle^{\oplus 8} \bigoplus_{\mu \in I(S, G)} H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(\mu))$

with s_K a fixed non-zero global section of $\mathcal{O}_S(-K_S)$.

Proof. It remains to verify (2) and (3), which are essentially consequences of (1).

(2). Note that fiberwise, the map

$$\mathcal{Q} : \mathcal{L}_G \rightarrow \mathrm{Sym}^2 \mathcal{L}_G = \mathcal{W} \bigoplus \mathcal{V}_{2l_n} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$$

is exactly the map (Lemma 8)

$$Q : V_{l_n} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sym}^2 V_{l_n} \cong W \bigoplus V_{2l_n} \rightarrow W,$$

where V_{l_n} , W and V_{2l_n} are as in the beginning of Section 2.2.

By [14], $Q^{-1}(0)$ is the cone over G/P in V_{l_n} , that is $\mathbb{P}(Q^{-1}(0)) = G/P \subseteq \mathbb{P}(V_{l_n})$.

(3). First by [11], every element $\mu \in I(S, G)$ is represented by a unique irreducible curve in an ADE-surface S and hence $\dim H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(\mu)) = 1$. For $G \neq E_8$, recall that $\mathcal{L}_G = \bigoplus_{\mu \in I(S, G)} \mathcal{O}_S(\mu)$. Therefore we can choose a unique global section

for each summand of \mathcal{L}_G up to a constant.

By [14], $C(G/P) \subseteq V_{l_n}$ is defined by finitely many quadratic polynomials. Let $f(x_\mu|_{\mu \in I(S, G)})$'s be such polynomials. Let s_μ be the global section of $\mathcal{O}_S(\mu)$, $\mu \in I(S, G)$. Then $H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_G) = \{ \sum_{\mu \in I(S, G)} x_\mu s_\mu | x_\mu \in \mathbb{C} \}$, and the same polynomials

$f(x_\mu|_{\mu \in I(S, G)})$'s define G/P .

For $G = E_8$, since $H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(-K_S))$ is of dimension two, we should fix any one non-zero global section s_K of $\mathcal{O}_S(-K_S)$. Similarly by [14], $C(G/P) \subseteq V_{l_8}$ is defined by finitely many quadratic polynomials. Let $f(x_\mu|_{\mu \in \Pi(l_8)})$'s be such polynomials. Thus, we take a subspace of $H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_G)$ of dimension 248 as follows: $V = \mathbb{C}\langle s_K \rangle^{\oplus 8} \bigoplus_{\mu \in I(S, G)} H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(\mu))$. As a vector space $V = \{x_1 s_{K,1} + \cdots +$

$x_8 s_{K,8} + \sum x_\mu s_\mu | x_i, x_\mu \in \mathbb{C} \}$ where $s_{K,i} = s_K$ is the basis of the i -th $\mathbb{C}\langle s_K \rangle$, and the same polynomials f 's define G/P .

□

Remark 10. The bundle \mathcal{W} appearing in Theorem 9 can be called the *representation bundle determined by rulings*, since in the $G = D_n$ and E_n cases, it is constructed by using the rulings.

3. COX RINGS OF ADE -SURFACES AND FLAG VARIETIES

3.1. Cox rings of ADE -surfaces. The notion of Cox rings is defined by Cox ([2]) for toric varieties and he shows that for a toric variety, its Cox ring is precisely its total coordinate ring. Hu and Keel ([7]) give a general definition of Cox rings for \mathbb{Q} -factorial projective varieties X with $\text{Pic}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \cong N^1(X)$, and show that it is related to GIT and Mori Dream Spaces. Batyrev and Popov ([1]), followed by Derenthal and so on ([4]), make a deep study on the Cox rings of del Pezzo surfaces. From their studies, for the del Pezzo surface X_n ($n \leq 7$), its Cox ring is closely linked to the fundamental representation V with the highest weight α_L in the Dynkin diagram of E_n . More precisely, the projective variety defined by this ring is embedded into the flag variety G/P , where G is the complex Lie group E_n , and P is the maximal parabolic subgroup determined by the node α_L . Both G/P and this variety are subvarieties of $\mathbb{P}(V)$ defined by quadrics.

Motivated from these, we can define (generalized) Cox rings for G -surfaces as follows.

Definition 11. *Let (S, C) be a G -surface with $G = A_n, D_n$ or E_n , and a \mathbb{Z} -basis of $\text{Pic}(S)$ be chosen as in Section 2.1. Then we define the Cox ring of (S, C) as*

$$\text{Cox}(S, G) := \bigoplus_{D \in \text{Pic}(S), DC=0} H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(D)),$$

with a well-defined multiplication (see Section 1).

Notice that $\text{Cox}(S, G)$ is naturally graded by the degree defined in Definition 7.

Remark 12. *As usual, let X_n be a del Pezzo surface of degree $9-n$ with $4 \leq n \leq 8$, let $S \rightarrow X_n$ be a blowup at a general point, and C be the corresponding exceptional curve. Then for the E_n -surface (S, C) , we have*

$$\text{Cox}(S, E_n) \cong \bigoplus_{D \in \text{Pic}(X_n)} H^0(X_n, \mathcal{O}_{X_n}(D)) = \text{Cox}(X_n).$$

Thus the definition of Cox rings of E_n -surfaces is the same as the classical definition of Cox rings for del Pezzo surfaces X_n . The reason for the displayed isomorphism is that the contraction morphism $\pi : S \rightarrow X_n$ induces an isomorphism $\pi^* : \text{Pic}(X_n) \rightarrow C^\perp \subseteq \text{Pic}(S)$ such that the pull-back of rational functions $H^0(X_n, \mathcal{O}_{X_n}(D)) \rightarrow H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(\pi^*D))$ is an isomorphism for any divisor D of X_n .

Corollary 13. *1) For the D_n -surface (S, C) , $C \equiv f$ is a smooth fiber. Then we have*

$$\text{Cox}(S, D_n) = \bigoplus_{D \in \text{Pic}(S), Df=0} H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(D)).$$

2) For the A_n -surface (S, C) , $C \equiv h$ (linear equivalence) is a twisted cubic. Then we have

$$\text{Cox}(S, A_n) = \bigoplus_{D \in \text{Pic}(S), Dh=0} H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(D)).$$

Theorem 14. *Let $G = A_n, D_n$ ($n \geq 3$) or E_n ($4 \leq n \leq 8$). The Cox ring $\text{Cox}(S, G)$ is finitely generated, and generated by degree 1 elements. For $G \neq E_8$, the generators of $\text{Cox}(S, G)$ are global sections of invertible sheaves defined by lines on S . For $G = E_8$, we should add to the above set of generators two linearly independent global sections of the anti-canonical sheaf on X_8 .*

Proof. Let f, s, h, l_i 's be as in Section 2.1 (Notations).

1) For the $G = E_n$ case, see [1], [4], [10] and [19].

2) For the $G = D_n$ case, let $D \in \text{Pic}(S)$ and $DF = 0$. Assume that D is effective. Then we can write $D \equiv \sum a_i D_i$ (here ' \equiv ' means the linear equivalence) with D_i irreducible curves and $a_i \geq 0$. Choose a smooth fiber F . Then $D_i F \geq 0$. Thus $DF = 0$ implies $a_i = 0$ or $D_i F = 0$ for all i . By the Hodge index theorem, $D_i F = 0$ implies that $D_i \equiv F$ or $D_i = l_j$ or $D_i = f - l_k$, for some j, k . Thus $D \equiv a_0 F + \sum_i a_i l_i + \sum_j b_j (f - l_j)$ with $a_0, a_i, b_j \geq 0$. Moreover, we can assume that $\{i \mid a_i \neq 0\} \cap \{j \mid b_j \neq 0\} = \emptyset$.

Let x_i (resp. y_i) be a nonzero global section of $\mathcal{O}_S(l_i)$ (resp. $\mathcal{O}_S(f - l_i)$).

Thus, by induction, we can show that

$$\dim H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(D)) = \dim H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F)) = a_0 + 1.$$

The proof goes as follows. We have a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F + (a_i - 1)l_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F + a_i l_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{l_i}(a_0 F + a_i l_i) \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that $\mathcal{O}_{l_i}(a_0 F + a_i l_i) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-a_i)$, since $l_i \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $l_i(a_0 F + a_i l_i) = -a_i$. Thus we have a long exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F + (a_i - 1)l_i)) \rightarrow H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F + a_i l_i)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-a_i)) \\ &\rightarrow H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F + (a_i - 1)l_i)) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

When $a_i \geq 1$, $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-a_i)) = 0$, and therefore

$$H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F + (a_i - 1)l_i)) \cong H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F + a_i l_i)).$$

Hence by induction we have

$$H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F)) \cong H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F + a_i l_i)).$$

By repeating this process, we have

$$H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(D)) \cong H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F)).$$

It remains to prove $\dim H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F)) = a_0 + 1$. Also this comes from the following short exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S((a_0 - 1)F) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(a_0 F) \rightarrow 0.$$

Here $\mathcal{O}_F(a_0 F) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$, since $F \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $(a_0 F)F = 0$. Taking the long exact sequence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S((a_0 - 1)F)) \rightarrow H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \\ &\rightarrow H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S((a_0 - 1)F)) \rightarrow H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

Since $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}) = 0$, we shall have $H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F)) = 0$ if $H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S((a_0 - 1)F)) = 0$. For $a_0 = 1$, we have $H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S((a_0 - 1)F)) = H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S) = 0$, since S is a rational surface. Thus by induction, we have for all $a_0 \geq 0$, $H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F)) = 0$. Then from the last long exact sequence we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dim H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F)) &= \dim H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S((a_0 - 1)F)) + \dim H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \\ &= \dim H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S((a_0 - 1)F)) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore by induction, we have

$$\dim H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_0 F)) = a_0 + 1.$$

Let $H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(F)) = \mathbb{C}\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$, where v_1, v_2 are two linearly independent global sections of $\mathcal{O}_S(F)$. Then the linearly independent generators of $H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(D))$ can be taken as $u_k(\Pi_i x_i^{a_i})(\Pi_j y_j^{b_j})$, where $u_k = v_1^k v_2^{a_0-k}$, $k = 0, \dots, a_0$,

Let $n \geq 2$. Thus we have at least two different singular fibers: $l_1 + (f - l_1)$ and $l_2 + (f - l_2)$. Then $x_1 y_1$ and $x_2 y_2$ are linearly independent elements in $H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(F))$. Thus we can take $v_1 = x_1 y_1, v_2 = x_2 y_2$.

Therefore, the Cox ring is generated by global sections of the invertible sheaves defined by lines (when $n \geq 2$).

In fact, if $(x) = F'$ is a smooth fiber, then we must have

$$x = a(x_1 y_1) + b(x_2 y_2),$$

with $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$.

3) For the $G = A_n$ case, let $D \in \text{Pic}(S)$, such that $Dh = 0$. Then obviously, $D \equiv a_1 l_1 + \dots + a_{n+1} l_{n+1}$. $D \geq 0$ if and only if $a_i \geq 0$. Let $x_i \neq 0$ be a global section of $\mathcal{O}_S(l_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq n+1$. Note that

$$\dim H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_1 l_1 + \dots + a_{n+1} l_{n+1})) = 1,$$

and $x_1^{a_1} \dots x_{n+1}^{a_{n+1}}$ generates the one-dimensional vector space $H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(a_1 l_1 + \dots + a_{n+1} l_{n+1}))$. By Definition 7,

$$\deg(x_1^{a_1} \dots x_{n+1}^{a_{n+1}}) := D(-K_S) = a_0 + \dots + a_{n+1}.$$

Thus, the Cox ring is in fact a polynomial ring with $n+1$ variables:

$$\text{Cox}(S, A_n) = k[x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}].$$

□

By this theorem, the Cox ring $\text{Cox}(S, G)$ of a G -surface S is a quotient of the polynomial ring $P(S, G) = k[x_1, \dots, x_{N_G}]$ by an ideal $\mathcal{I}(S, G)$:

$$\text{Cox}(S, G) = k[x_1, \dots, x_{N_G}] / \mathcal{I}(S, G),$$

where N_G is the number of lines (Definition 7) in the G -surface S for $G \neq E_8$; for $G = E_8$, N_G is the number of lines plus 8.

Theorem 15. *For any ADE-surface S , the ideal $\mathcal{I}(S, G)$ is generated by quadrics.*

Proof. 1) For $G = A_n$, the ideal $\mathcal{I}(S, G) = 0$.

2) For $G = E_n$, see [4] for $4 \leq n \leq 7$ and [20], [21] for $n = 8$.

3) For $G = D_n$, let x_i, y_i be as in the proof of Theorem 14. We want to show that

$$\text{Cox}(S, D_n) = k[x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n] / \mathcal{I}(S, D_n),$$

where

$$\mathcal{I}(S, D_n) = (a_{31} x_1 y_1 + a_{32} x_2 y_2 + a_{33} x_3 y_3, \dots, a_{n1} x_1 y_1 + a_{n2} x_2 y_2 + a_{n3} x_n y_n),$$

and all $a_{ij} \neq 0$.

By the proof of Theorem 14, we see that all the generating relations come from the ruling f . The vector space $H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(f))$ is a two-dimensional space. Moreover, any two singular fibers are different. Therefore, when $n \geq 3$, any two elements of $\{x_1 y_1, \dots, x_n y_n\}$ are linearly independent, and any three elements are linearly dependent. Thus, the ideal $\mathcal{I}(S, D_n)$ is of desired form. □

3.2. Cox rings and flag varieties. Let G be a complex simple Lie groups, and λ be a fundamental weight. Let P be the corresponding maximal parabolic subgroup

and V_λ be the highest weight module. It is well known that the homogeneous space G/P (the orbit of the highest weight vector of V_λ) could be embedded into the projective space $\mathbb{P}(V_\lambda)$ with quadratic relations as generating relations. It is showed in [4] that for the del Pezzo surfaces X_n with $n = 6, 7$,

$$\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(X_n)) \hookrightarrow C(E_n/P).$$

Here P is the maximal parabolic subgroup determined by the left-end node α_L in the Dynkin diagram (Figure 1), and $C(E_n/P)$ is the affine cone over the homogeneous space E_n/P .

Given an ADE -surface S , we let \mathcal{L}_G be the representation bundle determined by lines on S . The vector space of global sections $H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_G)$ is the fundamental representation of G associated with the node α_L (for $G = E_8$ we should replace it by a subspace V).

The following result relates the Cox ring of a G -surface with the homogeneous variety G/P . Thus we obtain a uniform description of the relation between the Cox rings $\text{Cox}(S, G)$, the homogeneous space G/P , and fundamental representation bundles defined by lines in S , for any Lie group $G = A_n, D_n, E_n$.

Theorem 16. *Let $G = A_n, D_n$ or E_n . Let S, \mathcal{L}_G and P be as above. We have an embedding: $\text{Proj}(\text{Cox}(S, G)) \hookrightarrow G/P$.*

Proof. For $G = E_n$ and $4 \leq n \leq 7$, the result is known, see [1] and [4]. For $G = E_8$, see [20].

For $G = A_n$, in fact we have an isomorphism: $\text{Proj}(\text{Cox}(S, G)) \cong A_n/P \cong \mathbb{P}^n$. For $G = D_n$, by the proof of Theorem 15,

$$\text{Cox}(S, D_n) = k[x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n]/\mathcal{I}(S, D_n),$$

where

$$\mathcal{I}(S, D_n) = (a_{31}x_1y_1 + a_{32}x_2y_2 + a_{33}x_3y_3, \dots, a_{n1}x_1y_1 + a_{n2}x_2y_2 + a_{n3}x_3y_3),$$

and all $a_{ij} \neq 0$. By Lemma 17, the affine coordinate ring of $C(D_n/P)$ is

$$k[x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n]/(x_1y_1 + \dots + x_ny_n).$$

There exist nonzero $b_i, 3 \leq i \leq n$, such that the coefficient of the term x_iy_i in the sum $\sum_{3 \leq i \leq n} b_i(a_{i1}x_1y_1 + a_{i2}x_2y_2 + a_{i3}x_3y_3)$ is nonzero, by dimension counting.

Therefore, we have a surjective homomorphism from the affine coordinate ring of $C(G/P)$ to that of $\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(S, G))$, which defines a closed embedding

$$\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(S, G)) \hookrightarrow C(G/P).$$

□

The following result is well-known. But since we can not find an appropriate reference, we include its proof here.

Lemma 17. *Let $V_{l_n} = \bigoplus_{\mu \in I(S, G)} V_{(\mu)}$ be the irreducible representation of $D_n = SO(2n, \mathbb{C})$ associated with the highest weight l_n . Let P be the maximal hyperbolic subgroup of D_n associated with the highest weight l_n .*

Then there exists a basis $\{u_i, v_i | i = 1, \dots, n\}$ for V_{l_n} such that $D_n/P \subseteq \mathbb{P}(V_{l_n})$ is defined by the quadratic equation $Q(x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_iy_i = 0$.

Proof. By [11], $\Pi(l_n) = I(S, G) = \{l_i, f - l_i | i = 1, \dots, n\}$. Hence we can take a basis for V_{l_n} as $\{u_i, v_i | i = 1, \dots, n\}$, where for $1 \leq i \leq n$, u_i (resp. v_i) is the basis for the one-dimensional weight space with the weight l_i (resp. $f - l_i$).

As in the beginning of Section 2.2, let Q be the composite map

$$Q : V_{l_n} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 V_{l_n} = V_{2l_n} \bigoplus W \rightarrow W,$$

where $W \cong \mathbb{C}$ is the trivial representation. By [14], $D_n/P \subseteq \mathbb{P}(V_{l_n})$ is defined by the equation $Q = 0$. We only need to write down Q explicitly.

The following map

$$\begin{aligned} Q' : V_{l_n} = \mathbb{C}^{2n} \langle u_i, v_i | 1 \leq i \leq n \rangle &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ \sum (x_i u_i + y_i v_i) &\mapsto \sum x_i y_i \end{aligned}$$

defines a non-degenerate symmetric quadratic form which is D_n -invariant. (In fact, $D_n = SO(2n, \mathbb{C})$ is the Lie group preserving this non-degenerate symmetric quadratic form with determinant one.) Therefore by the Complete Reducibility Theorem for semi-simple Lie groups, \mathbb{C} is a summand of the D_n -module $\text{Sym}^2 V_{l_n}$. Hence $W \cong \mathbb{C}$ and $Q = Q'$. \square

3.3. Cox rings and the GIT quotients. Let (S, C) be a G -surface. The subset C^\perp of $\text{Pic}(S)$ is a free abelian group of rank equal to $\text{rank}(\text{Pic}(S)) - 1$. We have the following short exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}C \rightarrow \text{Pic}(S) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(S)/\mathbb{Z}C \rightarrow 0.$$

Taking the dual, we have

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\text{Pic}(S)/\mathbb{Z}C, \mathbb{C}^*) \rightarrow T_{NS} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow 1.$$

We denote the torus $\text{Hom}(\text{Pic}(S)/\mathbb{Z}C, \mathbb{C}^*)$ by $T_{S,G}$. Note that, for $G = E_n$, $T_{S,G}$ is exactly the Néron-Severi torus T_{NS} of the del Pezzo surface X_n obtained by blowing down C from S .

The torus $T_{S,G}$ is an extension of \mathbb{C}^* by a maximal torus T_G of G . One can see that the lattice $\langle C, K_S \rangle^\perp$ is a sublattice of C^\perp of rank equal to $\text{rank}(C^\perp) - 1$. In fact we have a short exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}K_S \rightarrow \text{Pic}(S)/\mathbb{Z}C \rightarrow \text{Pic}(S)/(\mathbb{Z}C + \mathbb{Z}K_S) \rightarrow 0.$$

Since the character group $\chi(T_G)$ of T_G is isomorphic to the weight lattice $\text{Pic}(S)/(\mathbb{Z}C + \mathbb{Z}K_S)$ (if we take G to be the simply connected one), we have $T_G \cong \text{Hom}(\text{Pic}(S)/(\mathbb{Z}C + \mathbb{Z}K_S), \mathbb{C}^*)$, by Corollary 6. Therefore the following sequence is exact:

$$1 \rightarrow T_G \rightarrow T_{S,G} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow 1.$$

The torus $T_{S,G}$ acts on $\text{Cox}(S, G)$ (and therefore acts on $\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(S, G))$) naturally.

Proposition 18. *The embeddings*

$$\text{Proj}(\text{Cox}(S, G)) \hookrightarrow G/P \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V_{l_n})$$

arising in Theorem 16 are T_G -equivariant.

Proof. This is known for $G = E_n$ by [1], [4] and [19].

For $G = D_n$, since our coordinate system $\{x_i, y_i | i = 1, \dots, n\}$ is chosen by the weight vectors (see Lemma 17), T_G acts on these spaces as scalars on each coordinate. According to Lemma 17 and the proof of Theorem 16, these embeddings are T_G -equivariant.

For $G = A_{n-1}$, it is trivial, since $\text{Proj}(\text{Cox}(S, G)) \cong G/P \cong \mathbb{P}(V_{l_n})$ and T_G acts on these spaces as scalars on each coordinate.

□

In the E_n case, by Hu-Keel ([7]), the GIT quotient of $\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(X_n))$ by T_{NS} is exactly the surface X_n . In general, we have

Proposition 19. *Let X_n be the del Pezzo surface obtained from an E_n -surface S by blowing down C . The GIT quotient of $\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(S, G))$ by the action of $T_{S, G}$ is respectively X_n for $G = E_n$, \mathbb{P}^1 for $G = D_n$, and a point for $G = A_n$.*

Proof. For the case $G = E_n$, we can apply the result of Hu-Keel (Proposition 2.9 in [7]), since $\text{Cox}(S, E_n) \cong \text{Cox}(X_n)$ is finitely generated by [1], and since $T_{NS}(X_n) \cong T_{S, G}$.

It remains to prove the cases $G = D_n$ and $G = A_n$.

For $G = D_n$, we apply a linearization argument as in Hu-Keel ([7]). In this case $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}\langle f, s, l_1, \dots, l_n \rangle$ and $C \equiv f$. Let $R = \text{Cox}(S, D_n)$. Note that R is naturally graded by the lattice $\text{Pic}(S)/\mathbb{Z}f$. For example, $a_0f + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i l_i \in f^\perp$ with $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ is graded by $a_0s + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i l_i \in \text{Pic}(S)/\mathbb{Z}f$. Then $R = \bigoplus_{v \in \text{Pic}(S)/\mathbb{Z}f} R_v$. According to Theorem 14, R is finitely generated. Note that $T_{S, G}$ acts naturally on R . So $R = \bigoplus_{v \in \text{Pic}(S)/\mathbb{Z}f = \chi(T_{S, G})} R_v$ is the eigenspace decomposition for this action. Thus

$$H^0(\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(S, G)), L_v)^{T_{S, G}} = R_v,$$

where L_v is the line bundle determined by the linearization $v \in \text{Pic}(S)$. And the ring of invariants is

$$R(\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(S, G)), L_v)^{T_{S, G}} = R(S, \mathcal{O}_S(v')),$$

where $v' \in f^\perp$ is graded by v , and $R(S, \mathcal{O}_S(v'))$ (similar for $R(\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(S, G)), L_v)$) denotes the graded ring $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(nv'))$. (This notation is taken from [7].) Thus $\mathbb{P}^1 \cong \text{Proj}(R(S, \mathcal{O}_S(f)))$ is the GIT quotient for the linearization $v = s \in \chi(T_{S, G})_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

The proof for $G = A_n$ is similar.

□

APPENDIX: TWO NON-SIMPLE BUT SEMISIMPLE CASES

Note that $G = E_3 = A_2 \times A_1$ and $G = D_2 = A_1 \times A_1$ are not simple, but semisimple. For completeness, in these two cases, we define G -surfaces (S, C) and the Cox rings $\text{Cox}(S, G)$ similarly as in Corollary 5 and Definition 11, and we compute briefly the coordinate rings of the G/P and the Cox rings explicitly. It turns out that there is no embedding of $\text{Spec}(\text{Cox}(S, G))$ into $C(G/P)$.

(1) The case $G = E_3$. Let (S, C) be an E_3 -surface, that is, S is a blowup of a del Pezzo surface X_3 of degree 6 at a general point, and C is the exceptional curve. Note that X_3 is a blowup of \mathbb{P}^2 at 3 points in general position. The representation bundle \mathcal{L}_{E_3} is the tensor product of the standard representation bundles of A_2 and A_1 .

Precisely, $\mathcal{L}_{E_3} = \mathcal{V}_2 \otimes \mathcal{V}_1$ where $\mathcal{V}_i (i = 1, 2)$ is the standard representation of A_i . By checking the highest weights, it is easy to see that

i) \mathcal{L}_{E_3} is determined by the set of -1 curves

$$\{l_1, l_2, l_3, h - l_1 - l_2, h - l_1 - l_3, h - l_2 - l_3\};$$

- ii) \mathcal{V}_2^* is determined by $\{h - l_1, h - l_2, h - l_3\}$ and \mathcal{V}_2 is determined by $\{-(h - l_1), -(h - l_2), -(h - l_3)\}$;
- iii) \mathcal{V}_1 is determined by $\{h, 2h - l_1 - l_2 - l_3\}$.

Note that $\mathcal{O}_S(h) \oplus \mathcal{O}_S(2h - l_1 - l_2 - l_3)$ is a standard representation bundle of the adjoint principal bundle $\mathcal{A}_1 := \mathcal{O}_S \oplus \mathcal{O}_S(\alpha_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_S(-\alpha_1)$ (recall that $\alpha_1 = -h + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$).

The $\text{Cox}(S, E_3)$ is defined as in Definition 11. Then $\text{Cox}(S, E_3) \cong \text{Cox}(X_3)$, and it is well-known that $\text{Cox}(X_3) \cong \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_6]$, since X_3 is toric ([2]). Therefore

$$\text{Proj}(\text{Cox}(S, E_3)) \cong \mathbb{P}(H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_{E_3})) = \mathbb{P}^5.$$

And $E_3/P = \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Denote $V = H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_{E_3})$.

Then we have

$$\text{Proj}(\text{Cox}(S, E_3)) = \mathbb{P}(V) (\cong \mathbb{P}^5), \text{ and } E_3/P = \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V),$$

where the embedding $G/P \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_{E_3})) = \mathbb{P}^5$ corresponds to the Segre embedding $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^5$.

(2) The case $G = D_2$. Let (S, C) be a D_2 -surface, that is, S is a blowup of the ruled surface $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ or \mathbb{F}_1 at two points in general position, and C is a smooth fiber. The rank 4 representation bundle \mathcal{L}_{D_2} is the tensor product of the standard representation bundles of A_1 (recall that $D_2 = A_1 \times A_1$).

Note that $\mathcal{L}_{D_2} = \mathcal{O}_S(l_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_S(l_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_S(f - l_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_S(f - l_2)$. Let $\mathcal{V}_1 := \mathcal{O}_S(l_1 - s) \oplus \mathcal{O}_S(l_2 - s)$ and $\mathcal{V}_2 := \mathcal{O}_S(s) \oplus \mathcal{O}_S(s + f - l_1 - l_2)$. Then we find that $\mathcal{L}_{D_2} = \mathcal{V}_1 \otimes \mathcal{V}_2$. By checking the highest weights, we see that $\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2$ are the corresponding standard representations.

Thus we have $G/P \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. And the embedding

$$G/P \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_{D_2})) \cong \mathbb{P}^3$$

corresponds to the Segre embedding $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$. On the other hand, the Cox ring $\text{Cox}(S, D_2)$, defined as in Definition 11, is a sub-ring of $\text{Cox}(X_3)$ generated by degree 1 elements in $\text{Cox}(X_3)$, since S is also a del Pezzo surface X_3 . That $\text{Cox}(S, D_2)$ is a sub-ring of $\text{Cox}(X_3)$ follows directly from their definitions. Therefore, we have $\text{Cox}(S, D_2) = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_4]$, and hence

$$\text{Proj}(\text{Cox}(S, D_2)) \cong \mathbb{P}(H^0(S, \mathcal{L}_{D_2})) \cong \mathbb{P}^3.$$

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